

The Northwest Missourian

Northwest Missouri State Teachers College

VOLUME XV

MARYVILLE, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1923

NUMBER 5

Alumna of S.T.C. Dies in New York from Gas Fumes

Mildred Burks, Working in Rochester, New York, as Nutrition Specialist for Dairymen's League Dies Monday.

Friends of Mildred Burks, B. S., 1924, were shocked Monday night when the news reached Maryville that she had died about six o'clock that evening, November 5, at her home in Rochester, New York. The message to her parents that night carried no word as to the cause of her death.

The next morning a telegram came telling that Miss Burks had been overcome by fumes from a gas stove in her room. She was found by her room-mate, Miss Ellen Putnam, who summoned help at once. Hospital attendants who came used a pulmotor in hope of resuscitation, but were unable to revive her.

The supposition is that the blaze in the stove was extinguished while she was preparing supper and that not noticing the fumes, she was overcome before she realized that anything was wrong.

Miss Minor, representing the Dairymen's League, for which Miss Burks worked, will accompany the body to Maryville, where the funeral will be held at the Christian Church, Saturday at 2:30.

Mildred, as she was known to her college friends, was in Maryville just a little more than a week ago. She had come to see her father, who was ill at the St. Francis Hospital. Her family had urged her to stay longer with them, but she felt that since she was just beginning her work in a new position she should return. She had been in Rochester just four days when the accident which caused her death occurred.

She was employed in the Dairymen's Co-operative League at Rochester as a nutrition specialist. She had just taken this position after having worked in New York City since last June, when she completed work on her Master's Degree at Columbia University.

Miss Burks took her B. S. degree, with a major in home economics, from the Northwest Missouri State Teachers College in 1924. She was active in all school affairs. During the years she was in college she served at different times as president of the Alpha chapter of Kappa Omicron Phi, national home economics sorority; president of the Art Club; and president of the Dramatics Club. She was to have been the representative of Kappa Omicron Phi at the National Professional Pan-Hellenic convention in New York City, November 30.

The teaching experience of Miss Burks included high school teaching at Wyconda, Mo., and in Excelsior Springs. She taught home economics in the latter place three years, leaving there to go to New York City last year to secure her Master's Degree.

Mildred was a sister of Paul Burks, who is now in the College, and a sister of Marie Burks, now Mrs. Frank E. Laughlin, of Wyconda, Missouri. The two sisters were in college together in 1924.

Carl Massie, student at the College, spent the week-end with his parents at McFall.

Gordon Mardock spent the week-end with home folks at Worth.

Miss Painter Talks in Liberty Thursday

Miss Painter went to Liberty, Thursday, to speak before the Education Section of the Fortnightly Club of that town. Her talk was a part of Liberty's celebration of Education Week.

"Improvements of European Schools and Universities" was the subject of Miss Painter's talk. She spoke especially of the schools of Italy, Switzerland, and France. Her year in Europe, with her study at the Sorbonne in Paris, gave her speech the personal element that made it interesting and worthwhile.

At noon Miss Painter was the guest of honor at a luncheon. She had dinner and spent the night with Mrs. E. W. Dow, mother of Miss Dow of the College faculty.

Mr. Crawford and Miss Goddard of the Commercial Department have been chosen as sponsors for Pi Omega Pi, honorary commercial fraternity at the College. This organization was chartered as a national organization last year and has a number of chapters in colleges of this state, as well as other central and western states.

Write Music Slogan and Win Prize

Why write home for money? Here's an easier way out.

The music Industries Chamber of Commerce, 45 West 45th Street, New York City, offers \$1,000 for a good, snappy sentence of only a few words, provided they are the right words. This sum is the prize to be paid for the slogan best expressing the thought that music is a prime means of self-expression and culture and that there are hours of pleasure in store for those who learn to play some sort of a musical instrument. No limit is put on the number of words in any slogan submitted, but contestants are reminded that the best slogans are short ones and that a single sentence, if brief and peppy, "packs a punch" more powerful than a whole volume of words.

Anyone is eligible to enter the contest and there is no limit upon the number of slogans any one person may submit, provided they are mailed to the Music Chamber of Commerce before January 1, the closing date of the contest. The judges who will decide the winner are S. L. Rothafel ("Roxy"), New York movie impresario; Dr. Frank Crane, journalist-essayist; and Frank Presbury, advertising authority.

Leaflets explaining the contest may be obtained at any music dealer's or from the Chamber direct.

Frances Hackett was a week-end visitor at her home in Burlington Junction.

Faculty Will Attend State Association

College Will Go on as Usual—Members of Faculty Will Appear on Programs and Take Other Parts in Meetings of Association.

Though the College will not close, many of the members of the faculty will attend the sixty-sixth annual meeting of the Missouri State Teachers Association, in Kansas City, November 14-17. Work will go on at the College as usual; faculty members who are not attending the association will be in charge; classes will be arranged for as instructors see fit.

Mr. Hake and Miss Helwig, elected by the community association to serve as delegates will go in time for the opening meeting of the House of Delegates at nine o'clock, Wednesday morning, November 14. Others will go in time for the All-Teachers-College Faculty Breakfast, Thursday morning, November 15, at eight o'clock, in the Hotel Baltimore.

This All-Teachers-College Faculty Breakfast is an annual affair. The faculties from the teachers' colleges in the state meet, have breakfast together, discuss common problems, and usually have a more or less informal program. No announcement has been made as to the nature of the program for this year.

The Northwest Missouri State Teachers College luncheon, which faculty, alumni, former students, and friends of the College will attend, will be held at 12:15, Friday, November 16, in the Pompeian Room of Hotel Baltimore. The plates for this luncheon are one dollar and tickets may be obtained from members of the faculty or from the clerk at the hotel.

Representatives from the College have two places on the general program of the Association. At the first session, Wednesday evening, November 14, Mr. Hickernell, of the Music Department, will direct an orchestra of eighty students from thirty high schools of Northwest Missouri.

At the second general session, Thursday morning, November 15, President Lamkin will appear at 9:10. He will speak as President of the National Educational Association and will bring a message from the national association to the state one.

In the departmental meetings, a number of the faculty will take part in one capacity or another. In the department of Deans of Women, Miss Barnard, as State Chairman, will preside at the luncheon and business meeting on Friday, November 16, at 12:30, in the Doric Room, Hotel Baltimore. Mrs. Gardner, social director at Residence Hall, will speak on "Girl Adjustments." Miss Barnard has secured, also, Dr. Ella Lonn, from Goucher College, Baltimore, to address the group on "Recognition of the American Association of University Women as it Relates to the Work of Deans of Women."

Miss Painter, chairman of the Eng. (Continued on Page 8)

Brilliant Woman from Turkey to Speak Here Soon

Madame Halide Edib, Turkey's Foremost Woman Will Interpret the Mind of the New Turkey in Her Address November 21.

"The Face and Mind of New Turkey" is the topic which will be discussed by Madame Halide Edib, frequently called the Jane Addams of Turkey, who is to appear in the College Auditorium, the evening of November 21, as a major entertainment for the fall quarter.

The coming of Madame Edib to America is an event of national importance, because the wide range of her service to humanity has won for her a place of high distinction among the women of all time. The entertainment committee of the College is therefore to be congratulated upon securing her for a lecture at this time. She came to America to speak before the Institute of Politics at Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, this summer and is remaining here for only a limited number of lecture engagements. The College is giving the students, the faculty, and the people of Maryville an opportunity to see and to hear the woman who is characterized by Charles R. Crane, former minister to China, as "the most brilliant woman in Asia," by others as "the most striking woman in Turkish history," "Turkey's foremost exponent of freedom for women," or "a symbol, as well as a product of the transformation of Turkey—and an individual genius as well." The College is bringing her Turkey's most important woman leader. She is not only the outstanding woman politician of her country but the most prominent woman novelist. She was the first graduate of the American College for Girls. She organized the first department of education under Mustapha Kemal, and served as its first minister.

Turkish though she is, Madame Halide Edib speaks perfect English, with an ease, an accent, and a freedom of diction that any American might well envy. She is very charming to meet. Small, slight, with straight, black, bobbed hair, strikingly simple in dress, reserved and quiet in manner, she would pass in New York for a native born. She does not in appearance nor manner suggest what she really is—the tremendous-spirited woman whose revolt against the antique barbarism of Turkish custom has been of far more consequence than the overturning of any throne.

As a child Halide Edib was sent to the American College for Girls in Constantinople and was the first Turkish woman to receive a B. A. degree. Her early and intimate contact with the larger social liberties of the West and her persistently inquiring mind liberated her spirit. As a consequence she was the first woman to appear unveiled in the streets.

The constitutional Revolution of 1909 which removed the strict censorship of Abdul-Hamid brought her forward as a journalist and novelist. Her first novel, "Ruined Temples," was published in 1910. Her second, "Handan," published in 1911, became extremely popular. Her third, "New Turan," a semi-political novel written on her second visit to London in 1912, became a colossal success, a political gospel which flamed across Turkey and in translations across the Middle East to Tashkent and Kabul. Very progressive and liberal in principle, her sympathies supported all that was constructive in the Young Turk Movement and strongly resented the autocratic tendencies which the party manifested after 1912.

Feminine as Halide Edib is, it is difficult to believe the facts surrounding a certain episode in her life. In the Turkish drive against the Greeks, she enlisted as Sergeant and fought with Kemal Pasha throughout the fierce battle of Sakaria—twenty-three days of desperate warfare.

In 1920 the "Memoirs of Halide Edib," published by The Century Company, attracted world-wide attention and all who had the revealing experience of reading these memoirs have eagerly anticipated the publication of a second volume which has just been released under the title, "The Turkish Ordeal—Further Memoirs of Halide Edib." These recent memoirs will be serialized in an early issue of the magazine Asia.

The marriage of Harry D. Gillis, a former student of the College, to Miss Wilma Bond, of Mound City, on October 25, was announced in Monday's Democrat-Forum.

(Continued on page 3)



MISS BLANCHE H. DOW

Miss Dow Urges International Responsibility

In Armistice Day Address, the Speaker Gives Her Impressions of France and Closes With Patriotic Appeal for World Unity to Stop War.

Armistice Day was fittingly observed in the assembly program at the College on Wednesday morning. Patriotic music was furnished by a double quartette from the Music Department. The address of the morning was given by Miss Dow, of the French Department.

In telling of her impressions of France and the French people—impressions gained from her visit to France during the past summer—Miss Dow carried her hearers with her through the lovely scenes of France until she took them to the battlefields and there she paused to bring her real message of the morning, the plea for an international point of view, the plea for world unity to put aside forever the thought of war.

Only the complete text of her speech would do it justice. She spoke in a charming manner as follows:

For anyone to attempt to declare from the observations of a short three months in regard to the mind and temper of the French people, their culture and civilization, their tasks and their morals their attitude toward other people in general and toward the United States in particular, would be an undertaking which would probably fill a Frenchman with the same feeling of helplessness rage that seizes us when we are made the subject of casual European analyses.

It is with some hesitation therefore that I regard this morning's program. Let me say in the beginning that I shall attempt nothing more than to give you a few impressions culled here and there from a summer's travel in that most beautiful and hospitable country, with the hope that in so doing I may make you understand something of the French tradition, something of the richness of her civilization, as well (Continued on page 3)

Dr. Ella Lonn Will Speak at Assembly

Dr. Ella Lonn, national chairman of the Committee on Recognition of Colleges and Universities, of the American Association of University Women, will be the speaker at assembly next Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock.

The College is seeking admission to the American Association of University Women. All who are interested in seeing the College get this recognition will be glad that Dr. Lonn is going to make the College a visit.

Dr. Lonn is professor of history in Goucher College, Baltimore. She will come to Maryville on her way to Kansas City, where she will address the Teachers Association.

Former Student Is Married in St. Louis

The marriage of Helen Kautz, a former student, to Mr. Edward Green took place in St. Louis, Saturday, November 3. They left at once for Kentucky, where Mr. Green will work this winter at his business as a contractor. After this winter they expect to make their home in Chicago.

Before her marriage, the bride was a teacher in the schools of Bothany. She is a sister of Mary Kautz, who is now a student in the College.

Junior Class in Journalism Will Be Offered

Students Interested in Journalism Will Have Opportunity Next Quarter to Have Class Instruction and Practical Work.

Frequent calls for a class in Journalism have convinced the editor of the Northwest Missourian that students desire such a course. In the beginning of the winter quarter a one-and-a-quarter-hour course in Journalism will be offered, despite the fact that the fall bulletin announced that no such course would be given this year.

The course in Journalism, open to juniors and seniors, will be given as English 124a. The class will meet twice a week and credit in English of one and a quarter hours will be given. If a student wants to make two and a half hours, he may take the 124b course in the spring quarter, or he may fill out his winter program with English 111, which will be offered on alternating days with the Journalism class and which is also a one-hour-and-a-quarter-hour course. (English 111, Advanced Composition, will be poetry writing during the winter quarter.) The present plan is that Miss Dykes will teach these two classes.

Miss Dykes, who has had a number of years of experience in both teaching journalism and managing a newspaper, will organize the course in such a way that it will be especially helpful to students who may be called upon to manage school papers when they go out as teachers, principals, or superintendents. The course will include instruction in news gathering, news writing, editing, "make-up," copy-reading, proof-reading, and general management of school papers and publicity. It will give students actual practice in putting out a real newspaper, for the Northwest Missourian will become the project of the class.

Putting out a school paper is an intensely interesting bit of work. It is like a game—the more skillful the player, the more interesting the game. It will be the aim of the instructor to develop as quickly as possible the skill of all players so that the newspaper game will be fun as well as work. She will begin first to develop in her students a "nose for news." When the student has learned to "scent" a bit of news, he will then be trained to get the facts—the "Who? Where? What? When? and Why?" of the matter. That is the news gathering. Then the news writing is not hard—if one follows a few simple rules. Head-line writing is like trying to fit a square peg into a round hole at first, but even head-line writing is fun. It gives one a chance to match his wits against a line of lead, and one would hate to let the lead win. Join the class and see how much fun it is.

Students expecting to major in supervision should enroll for English 124a, Journalism, during the winter quarter, for it may not be offered again this year. Commerce students and students majoring in English would do well to elect the course, for those are students who are likely to be called upon to manage school papers in the high schools where they take positions. Members of the writers club and students who have made good grades in the freshman composition classes are especially invited to join the journalism class.

Will all those who might be interested in having this class in journalism see Miss Dykes before the close of this quarter so that some estimate may be made of the number who will take the course. She may be found either at her desk in Room 308 or in the staff room of the Northwest Missourian, Room 210, when she is not in class.

The class in Salesmanship, of which Mr. O. C. Crawford is instructor, was given a lesson in practical salesmanship Monday, November 5, by Mr. Fred Wagner, agent for the New York Life Insurance Company. Mr. Wagner gave a demonstration of the type of sales canvasses used by his company.

Miss Martindale attended the "Homcoming" game at Lawrence, Kansas, between Nebraska and Kansas University. Miss Martindale is a graduate of K. U. and she declares that Kansas has a fine team even though the score did not show it.

Mildred McElwain spent the week-end at her home in Maryville.

Thesis Norvius was at her home in Santa Rosa over the week-end.

President Changes Time of Meeting

The Journal of Education, in the issue of November 5, carries a story about Mr. Lamkin, under the heading of "A Notable Departure." The story as it appears is given below.

President Lamkin has planned one of the most vital departures introduced in the proceedings of the National Education Association in recent years. His wide administrative experience led him to see how impossible it has been to have the Association function under the constitutional requirements and begin meetings on Monday. It makes Sunday and the Fourth of July useless in any significant way, and makes the business session a complex of tragedy and comedy.

President Lamkin and the officials at headquarters have arranged for the general session to be held on Friday evening, June 28, and Saturday will be a very full and forceful day. Sunday will be in the heart of the session, with the professional zeal at white-heat, and will be worshipful and not merely a getting-ready affair.

This will enable all business to be conducted with decent decorum before the delegates are packing to leave.

The meeting will close with a thrilling patriotic session on the Fourth of July, instead of a fade-away performance. The Atlanta meeting will be famous in many ways, and it is glorious to think of the meeting with a real American atmosphere.

College Is Host to Men Students and Their Dads

Thirty-eight Fathers of Men Students Attend the Second Annual Dad's Day Celebration Despite Bad Weather.

"I ams Dad," said the green letters on a white ribbon which was pinned to the coat of each of thirty-eight fathers of men students of the College, fathers or substitute fathers who had been invited to attend the second annual Dad's Day at the College last Friday. Inclement weather, including rain and snow, greatly reduced the attendance. Many of the dads, who had signified intention of being present, were unable to be here.

Registration of the dads began at ten o'clock in Social Hall, which is located on the second floor of the administration building. Here admission ribbons bearing their names were given to the fathers. Miss Dora B. Smith and Miss Katherine Franken had charge of the registration. Assisting them were the following students, who did the lettering in of the sons' names: Pearl Mix, Grace Lench, Bentrice Puekett, Doris Clark, Maxine Middleton, Vera Hayes, and Eleanor Nichols.

During the morning the dads were shown over the institution, including classes in the College, exhibits in the agricultural, horticultural and biological departments, projects and buildings on the College farm, and the gymnasium and the power plant. Many of the "Dads" attended the rehearsal of the College band and while doing so heard their sons play. The committee in charge of this entertainment was composed of O. M. Mehus, Leon Ungles, Truman Scott, Gordon Trotter, Faye Woodson Null, and Carl Massie. This committee also had charge of putting up decorations such as "Welcome, Dads" signs. The signs were printed by the art students.

The dads and their sons marched at 12:30 o'clock from the administration building to Residence Hall, where a luncheon was served in the College dining room. The menu consisted of baked ham, scalloped potatoes, buttered rolls, cherry pie a la mode and coffee. Miss Vida Rockmeyer, house director of Residence Hall, had charge of the serving. Mr. Phillips and Miss Barnard had general charge of the luncheon and program.

Music during the luncheon was furnished by a group chosen from the College orchestra, under the direction of H. O. Hickernell. The members of the orchestra were Vera Smith and Miss Helen Dvorak, violins; Willard McClintock and Carrol Gillis, cornets; Arthur Brewer and William Person, clarinets; Luther Blackwelder, trombone; and Gertrude Wray, piano.

Mr. J. W. Hake, chairman of the general committee on Dad's Day, welcomed the dads at the luncheon and introduced Mr. Phillips as toastmaster. The blessing was asked by Reverend (Continued on Page 3)

A Substantial Prize Is Offered by W. C. Durant

Sum of \$25,000 Is Offered for Best Plan of Enforcing Eighteenth Amendment.

The Northwest Missourian is in receipt of a letter from W. C. Durant explaining his offer of \$25,000 for the best plan of enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment. The letter is published in order to place before the students and faculty of the College the details of a contest in which many may be interested.

"The first duty of a good citizen is to obey the law. The highest law of the land is the Constitution. Part of the Constitution is the Eighteenth Amendment. It was put into the Constitution by an overwhelming vote, passed by Congress and ratified by the legislatures of forty-six of the forty-eight States. Action contrary to the law is a crime and the offender is a criminal.

"For the widespread disobedience to the liquor law as embodied in the Constitution, the business leaders of the country are very largely responsible. Had our business leaders frowned upon instead of encouraging bootlegging, had they observed the law and encouraged its observance, had they raised their voices in protest of public and private violations, had they used their money and their influence to obtain a fair trial for one of the best measures ever adopted by this or any other country—in other words, if they had supported the Constitution of the United States—our public officials (including our judges), our children, our servants, our employees, and the thinking public generally would without question have caught the spirit of law observance—a very necessary requisite if we are to have a safe and permanent government.

"Bootleg liquor has become the most widely advertised factor in the social life of men whose names are synonymous with success, wealth and power in their communities. The contagion of their lawlessness spreads through the entire population. This means impairment of the carefully-built safeguards of personal and property rights. Business leaders, who have the largest stake in law observance, set the example of law defiance.

"It is my belief that the majority of our people do not want the Eighteenth Amendment abandoned. It was made a part of the Constitution because there was need of it. People want it enforced and obeyed.

"In order to give expression to the soundest thought in the country on the subject I offer a prize of \$25,000 for the best and most practical plan to make the Eighteenth Amendment effective.

"The prize will be awarded by a committee of prominent men and women now being selected.

"Competitive offerings must be typewritten and not exceed two thousand words in length and must be submitted prior to December first to the Prize Committee on Eighteenth Amendment, Room 2401 Fisk Building, New York City.

"Prizes will be awarded and paid December twenty-fifth.

W. C. DURANT."

To Have Prayer Service Each Day

The attention of all students is called to the observance of the Week of Prayer by the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian Associations of the College.

Every day next week, from one until one-fifteen, there will be a prayer service in the Music Room of the Administration Building. A student will be in charge of the service each day.

The theme of the week will be reconciliation among creeds, nations, and classes. This is the topic that will be used by the Christian organizations throughout the world as they unite in this week of prayer.

Men and women are urged to attend the services regardless of whether or not they are members of the "Y" organizations.

Mabel Winburn was at her home in Weston during the week-end.

Miss Dykes, because of an attack of influenza, was unable to meet her classes Friday, Monday and Tuesday.

6th Northwest Missourian

Which Was The Green and White Courier
MARYVILLE, MISSOURI

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COLLEGE OATH
"We will never bring disgrace to this, our College by any act of cowardice or dishonesty. We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the College. We will revere and obey the College laws and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in others. We will transmit this College to those who come after us, greater, better and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."

Makes Survey of City Occupations

Margaret Morris, a member of Mr. Cooper's Vocational Guidance class has prepared a paper listing of all the occupations in Maryville, according to the classification used by the United States Census Bureau. The following list is the complete classification as arranged by Miss Morris.

I. Agriculture, Forestry, and Animal Industry.

Dairyman.
Farmer.
Florist.
Fruit Grower.
Gardener.
Nurseryman.
Poultry raiser.
Stock raiser.

II. Extraction of Minerals.

Stone Cutter.

III. Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.

Automobile Repairer.
Baker.
Blacksmith.
Butcher.
Cabinet-maker.
Confectioner.
Carpenter.
Clothing-pressman.
Dressmaker.
Electrician.
Engraver.
Foreman.
Foundryman.
Ice Manufacturer.
Jeweler.
Lightning Rod Manufacturer.
Laundry worker.
Linotypist.
Meat Packer.
Mechanic.
Milliner.
Painter.
Paper Hanger.
Piano Tuner.
Plumber.
Printer.
Publisher.
Seamstress.
Shoe repairer.
Tailor.
Tire repairer.
Typesetter.

IV. Transportation.

Baggage man.
Brakeman.
Chauffeur.
Express Agent.
Freight Agent.
Garage-keeper.
Shipper.
Switchman.
Taxi Driver.
Ticket Agent.
Truck Driver.

V. Trade.

Advertiser.
Banker.
Buyer.
Clerk.
Delivery-man.
Employment manager.
Insurance Agent.
Handler of Loans.
Merchandise Manager.
Merchant.
Middleman.
Newsboy.
Poultry and Produce man.
Proprietor.
Real Estate Agent.
Retailer.
Salesman.
Telephone and Telegraph Operators.
Traffic Manager.

VI. Public Service.

Fireman.
Mail Carrier.
Policeman.
Postmaster.
Sheriff.
Member Soldier Training Corps.

Street-sweeper.
Water-man.
City Manager.
Mayor.
Constable.

VII. Professional Service.

Accountant.
Architect.
Chiropractor.
Civil Engineer.
Clergyman.
Decorator.
Dentist.
Editor.
Electrical Engineer.
Journalist.
Lawyer.
Librarian.
Motion Picture Operator.
Musician.
Nurse.
Optician.
Pharmacist.
Osteopath.
Photographer.
Physician.
Teacher.
Vocational Counselor.
Undertaker.
Dietitian.

VIII. Domestic and Personal Service.

Barber.
Boot-black.
Cook.
Hair-dresser.
Hotel-keeper.
Janitor.
Manicurist.
Servant.
Waitress.
Waiter.

IX. Clerical Occupations.

Auditor.
Book-keeper.
Cashier.
Stenographer.
Private Secretary.
Typist.
Bank-teller.

Over the Library Desk

The people behind the desk, especially Miss Brumbaugh, are very busy getting new books catalogued and ready for use. The following books are now ready for the students and faculty:

Smith—Your Biggest Job.
Frederick W. H. Myers—Essays, Classical and Modern.
Ervin—The Ship.
Judson—Seventeenth Century Lyrics.
Livy—In four volumes.
Morton—Teaching Arithmetic in the Intermediate Grades.
Hosie—The Elementary Course in English.
Wilkins—The Changing College.
Harrington—The Roman Elegiac Poets.
Waits—Course in Phonics for Intermediate Grades.
Burton—Education in a Democratic World.
Downing—Tacitus Agricola, Teaching Science in the Schools.
Eikenberry—The Teaching of General Science.
Mitchell—Here and Now Story Book.
The third and fourth yearbooks for the "Department of Superintendence," and "Principles of Secondary Education," by Uhl, and the "Quarterly Journal of Speech," and the "Journal of Social Hygiene" are now in the library.

Some students do not yet seem to realize that there is a difference in the purposes of a library and a social hall. The students in a college of the high ranking of Northwest Missouri State Teachers Association are entitled to one quiet room for study. From now on, conversation and unnecessary noise are forbidden in the West Library. If students must talk, the must go some place else for it.

The members of the library force have been searching frantically this week for something that seems to be entitled, "The Return of the Swallow," by Belch. They have decided to classify the folks who ask for this in the six hundred thirty-two section—pest section—of the library.

Improvement in Gymnasium Office

Since the beginning of the fall term there have been a number of improvements made at the gymnasium. These improvements have been made in the girls' dressing room and in Miss Martindale's office.

Miss Martindale's office, which was formerly a rest room, has been cozily arranged with curtains, sofa pillows to match the wicker chairs and cot, a new book cabinet, and dressing room cabinet. The dressing room cabinet holds first aid material, music for the dancing classes, and equipment.

Three badly needed mirrors for the girls' dressing room have been added as a part of the new equipment. Dancing bars for the dancing classes have been placed along the walls on the main floor of the gymnasium. These added necessities help to make the gymnasium more complete.

State Association

(Continued from Page 1)

lish Department of the College, will talk to the English section on "Some Heresies about the Teaching of English."

The Department of County Superintendents and Rural Schools has as its chairman, Miss White, of the Education Department of the College. Irene O'Brien, B. S., 1928, is the secretary of this department of the Association.

Miss Dow, chairman of the Foreign Language Department of the College, is a vice-president in the Modern Language section of the State Association. Several meetings of combined business and social nature will be attended by faculty, alumni, and former students. The official program contains the following announcements that may be of interest to those who expect to attend the State Teachers Association.

All Teachers College Faculty Breakfast, Thursday morning, November 15, 8:00 o'clock, at the Hotel Baltimore. Price per plate \$1.00.

Art Department Luncheon at the Hotel President, Friday, November 16, at 12:30 P. M. Price per plate \$1.50. All persons interested in art are cordially invited. Make reservations with Miss Ada Simmons, Central Junior High School, Kansas City, Missouri.

Luncheon for Department of Household Arts and Science, Friday, November 16, at 12:00, Cafeteria, Westport Junior High School, 3841 Hyde Park Avenue. Price 60 cents.

Kappa Omicron Phi Dinner, Friday evening, November 16, 6:30 o'clock at Ricker's Cafe, 1112 Baltimore Avenue. Price per plate \$1.00. Reservations should not be made later than November 14, to Miss Julia Hatz, Warrensburg, Mo.

College Teachers of Art Breakfast and Conference, Friday morning, November 16, 8:00 o'clock, Hotel Muehlebach. Program. Reservations may be made through Miss Ida Glenn, care of Hotel Muehlebach not later than 6:00 P. M. Thursday evening, November 15. \$1.00 per plate.

Modern Language Department Luncheon, Friday, November 16, 12:00 o'clock at the Woman's City Club, 1111 Grand Avenue, Fifth Floor. Tickets \$1.50. Make reservations with Annetta Betz, Junior College, 11th and Locust Streets, Kansas City, Missouri.

Luncheon, Department Deans of Women, Friday, November 16, 12:30 P. M., Doric Room, Hotel Baltimore. Price per plate \$1.25. Reservations should be made directly with the hotel.

The Northwest Missouri State Teachers College Luncheon will be held in the Pompeian Room, Hotel Baltimore, Friday, November 16, at 12:15 P. M. Price per plate \$1.00. Reservations may be obtained from clerk at the hotel or from members of the Maryville faculty.

Luncheon for all Science Teachers, Friday, November 16 at 12:30, Kansas City Athletic Club. Price per plate \$1.00. Mr. C. O. Williams in charge.

Social Science Dinner, Friday evening, November 16, 6:30 o'clock. Y. M. C. A., 404 E. 10th. Dr. Ella Lonn, Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland, will speak on "Traditional History or Living Problems of Citizenship."

Teachers College, Columbia University Dinner, Ball Room, Hotel Muehlebach, Friday evening, November 16, 6:00 o'clock. Teachers College guests, Doctor Thomas Alexander and Doctor Paul R. Mort. Make reservations with Miss Alice Cusack, Board of Education rooms, Public Library Building, or W. T. Longshore, Greenwood Schol. Price per plate \$2.25.

Who's Who on the General Program
Dr. Thomas Alexander, former Missourian, Professor of Education at Columbia University, New York City.
Honorable Sam A. Baker, Governor of Missouri, Jefferson City.

Miss Lita Banc, Associate Professor of Home Economics, University of Wisconsin, Madison.
Mr. Chas. A. Board, Author and Historian, New York City.

Dr. Oscar Jacobson, Director of Art, University of Oklahoma, Norman.
Mrs. Edith B. Joyner, Teacher Maury School, and President of the Department of Classroom Teachers, National Education Association, Norfolk, Virginia.

Dr. Uel W. Lamkin, President National Education Association and President Northwest Missouri State Teachers College, Maryville.

Honorable Chas. A. Lee, State Superintendent of Public Instruction and Effective School Administrator, Jefferson City.

Mr. Walter Lippman, Editorial writer, New York World, New York City.
Dr. Ella Lonn, Professor of History, Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland.

Mrs. W. A. Masters, President of the Missouri Branch of National Congress of Parents and Teachers, St. Joseph, Missouri.

Dr. C. H. McClure, Head division of Social Science, Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville.

Dr. Hughes Mearns, Professor of Education, School of Education, New York University, New York City.

Mr. Joy E. Morgan, Editor Journal, National Education Association, Washington, D. C.

Mr. H. H. Rogers, former President of Rotary International, President Exchange National Bank, Tulsa Oklahoma.
Mr. E. M. Sipple, Director of the Park School, Baltimore, Maryland.
Juliette Gaultier de la Verondrye, noted singer of French-Canadian, Eskimo and Indian songs, New York City.
Mr. Thos. J. Walker, Editor of "School and Community," Columbia, Mo.

Dr. George M. Wiley, Assistant Commissioner of Education of New York State, Albany, New York.

Mr. B. H. Wilson, Director of Junior Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

Mr. A. G. Yawberg, Superintendent Cuyahoga County Schools, Cleveland, Ohio.

Handwork Classes Display Projects

Miss Fisher's industrial arts classes in basketry, rural handwork, and primary handwork are doing some very interesting work. Much of their finished work is on display in Room 101 of the administrative building.

The rural and primary handwork classes are working on projects, which may be carried out in the classroom by the students when they get into the professional world. Everything done in these two divisions is work which the children in the primary and intermediate grades can do. The material used in the projects may be obtained very easily from any child's home.

Some of the projects worked out by the rural and primary handwork classes are: houses; such as the historical boyhood home of "Abe" Lincoln, the home of the "Three Bears," the home of "Cinderella," and many others of like interest to grownups, as well as to children. Each house is furnished with a complete line of furnishings, which agree with the time, country, and people, whose home the house is supposed to represent. Some of the girls are now constructing a model Piggley Wiggley store. This project when completed will be fitted out with all the appliances used by a store of the Piggley Wiggley type.

The rural handwork classes are making telephone pads and clipping cases, and in the future will sew and bind a book.

The basketry class has made several baskets of various sizes and kinds. Some pillow tops, dresser scarfs, and rag rugs have also been made by the students in the basketry division. They have a small loom, with which they do the weaving.

The basketry class is primarily taken by the students, because of the pleasure and satisfaction obtained from making different articles out of the wicker material. The rural and primary handwork classes are offered, by the College, primarily because of the educational value to the future teacher in primary and intermediate grades. Of course, the students in the rural and primary handwork classes gain much pleasure from their work, but pleasure is not the main objective.

"Why wasn't Joan at the dance? I thought she was the most popular girl in town."

"That's just the trouble. She's so popular everyone thought it was no use to ask her."

"He's frightfully attractive, I think. I can't see it. Good heavens, do you mean to say you can't see that yellow Cadillac?"

Many amusement places now open.

Visit the Motion Pictures Theatres. Excursion fares also in effect from nearby points. For particulars see

E. L. FERRITOR, Agent

WABASH

ST. LOUIS EXCURSION

Leaving Maryville Nov. 9 and 10. Good to return leaving St. Louis, Nov. 11.

\$6.50 Tickets good only in coaches or chair cars. Half fare for children. No baggage. Round Trip checked.

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Miss Dow Speaks

(Continued from Page 1)

as something of the bravery and charity and heroism of France of today.

It is an American joke that in order to travel in France and in other parts of Europe one needs a French vocabulary of just one word—"combien"—"How much?" As if the things of which one can inquire the price are the important ones! The most valuable things I brought away from France are things I did not buy—gifts of friendliness and courtesy and acquaintance. Let me tell you of a certain chauffeur with whom we rode down thru the beautiful country of Chautilly to the little village of Senlis—the farthest western point reached by the invading army in 1914-1918. This chauffeur was an ex-soldier—he had fought in the siege of Senlis; he had seen the village practically annihilated. We stopped in the little central park to see with him the monument which Senlis has erected to her sons who fell in the siege: "The village of Senlis to her heroic children—1914-1918." There's not a town or a village or hamlet in all France no matter how small or humble that hasn't a similar monument with a similar inscription, France in everlasting mourning for her children! What the loss of these heroic children means to her, only those who have been there can know.

As we went into the cathedral I said—not to the chauffeur at all—that I should like to get some pictures of Senlis before we left. As we came out, the soldier handed me a book of postcard views. In pleased surprise I thanked him for his thought and for the trouble he had taken and then I ruined my thanks by reaching for my purse and asking "combien?" "How much?" "Ah, no. Mademoiselle," he said, "C'est un cadeau,—"It's a gift." For "combien" I would suggest the substitution in one's travelling vocabulary of "voudriez-vous bien?" The courteous French form—"Would you be so good as to?" It brings a response of friendly interest and genuine service better than any tip. It induces conversation and smooths out the misunderstandings that are supposed to make travelling difficult. From the shabbiest traveller in a third-class railway carriage to the most elegant policeman on the avenue de l'Opera, Paris (and they are elegant—from the tips of their waxed moustaches to the jaunty blue capes that complete their uniform on rainy days)—wherever one may travel "voudriez-vous bien" is open sesame to acquaintance, and acquaintance with French people is the happiest thing that can befall the traveller in France.

First View of France.

We landed at Cherbourg in the province of Normandy and after ten days of the monotony of the open sea and twenty-six hours of unabated gale in which the waves lashed our decks fore and aft, nothing ever looked more beautiful than the vivid blue and green and purple and the blessed smoothness of that harbor water. The houses of plaster and stone (there are no frame houses in France) mellowed and colored by the salt winds of the Atlantic, with roofs of vivid red tile, nestle against the steep grass covered hills that rise behind the town with an air of old world solidity and permanence. There was a circus in progress in Cherbourg that afternoon and the streets were crowded with French people in characteristic attitude, animated, voluble, colorful, entering with a Frenchman's vivacity into the pleasure of that half day of leisure. If one didn't know his capacity for hard, back-breaking, muscle-straining work, if one hadn't seen the steady, monotonous, unbroken effort of the peasant in his field, if one didn't know the strain of brain and nerve, the sacrifice of life, even, which the Frenchman has put into the advancement of pure science, if one hadn't seen the French refugee back in the devastated zone of the war with an indescribable patience cleaning up the wreck and the filth, resurrecting the home that once was his, clinging to his sanity as he looks out across his field of wheat to that other field of white wooden crosses, the symbol and constant reminder of the seething maelstrom of hate and destruction and death, through which he passed from 1914-1918; if one didn't know these things, I say, one might think that the French are a gay people, fond of dancing and light wines. As it is, one is forced to recognize that here are a people who are objective rather than subjective, practical rather than visionary, rational rather than sentimental. The French mind is the interesting product of that fusion of races which began in the fifth century when the Franks from the north came down into what now is France, what they was Gaul, to conquer the Latin colonist and to be conquered in turn by his culture and civilization. France stands at a place midway between the northern and southern races. She has the warmth of temper, the vivacity of manner, the love of beauty of the south while from her northern ancestors she inherits her energy, her endurance of physical strain, her thrift, her frugality. After 1,000 years of intensive production, her fields still yield superlative harvests; the quality

of her products, her fruits, her vegetables, her flowers, the products of her industries and of her arts attest the skill and constancy of her effort while her sense of beauty of arrangement, of harmony of line, of charm of contrast is evident everywhere from the magnificent gardens of Versailles to the finest vegetable garden. France has learned to combine beauty with utility, charm with efficiency, and culture with what we denominate practical accomplishment.

The Charm of Normandy.

The northwestern provinces of Normandy, Picardy and a part of Brittany are like England, like certain parts of our New England, the valley of the Connecticut, the foothills of the New Hampshire Mountains. It is a gentle, peaceful landscape cut into tiny farms with fields like patch work, trim orchards, rose-bordered paths, charming gardens. Here are no great sweeps of land and sky such as we get from the crown of Memorial Drive on our campus. Here are no imposing herds, no mammoth barns. Rather it is a smooth, firm countryside, the regularity of whose contour is emphasized rather than broken by the tall bare trunks of the Lombardy poplars and the slim spires of numerous churches.

Through one winding country lane that Sunday afternoon we saw a religious procession of some sort—a parade perhaps or a ceremony in honor of some saint. The priest in long robes of silk and lace walked under a canopy of gold and red carried on the shoulders of four churchmen in ceremonial dress while behind them followed a long cortege of men and women and children in native dress. The men wore buggy trousers, straight black jackets and stiff black hats with broad brims and flat crowns while the women wore long full skirts, aprons of velvet and white "coiffes" or caps of muslin and lace.

I wish I had time to tell you of the historic Normandy city of Rouen with more beautiful gothic churches to its credit than city of its size in the world. Rouen has among her famous sons the two Corneilles, Fontenelle, Germain, Flaubert, Maupassant. Its history can never be separated from that of Joan of Arc, for there in a side street stands the tower of the old chateau in whose darkness she was imprisoned, and in the market place one may read the simple plaque that marks the spot where she was tied to the stake and burned, a sacrifice to ignorance and superstition and unscrupulous ambition.

All through Normandy one is struck by the peculiarly trimmed poplar trees. Like long stemmed plumes they rise above the other trees, trimmed so that no vestige of branch or twig or leaf remains save a small feathery tuft at the top. I asked the why of this and was told that the green branches of the poplar are much sought as fuel for the slow fires under the huge brick ovens in which they bake their long loaves of bread. Incredibly long they are and incredibly brown and hard and, from the American point of view, handled in an incredibly careless manner. I've seen them stuck carelessly through the handles of a basket, fastened across the handle bar of a bicycle, used in pantomime of gesticulation and always guiltless of any wrapping whatsoever.

South of Normandy across the windswept peninsula of Brittany one finds a people distinctly different from the Normans. The Briton is short in stature, dark of eyes and skin in contrast with his fairer Norman neighbor. Like his kinsman in Wales and Ireland he is the last vestige of the Celt in western Europe. By vocation he is a follower of the sea and he seems to have imbibed something of the sea's mystery. He is grave and taciturn. He keeps some of the traditional superstitions of his ancestors. He knows the menhirs of the Brittany plains for what they are—monuments of the stone age. Used by the Druid priests in later times and yet your true Briton puts an offering of food on the dolmens to appease the spirit of the harvest and insure him a good crop.

The Chateau Country.

Central France—the valley of the Loire—the ancient province of Touraine, is sometimes called the garden of France and sometimes the country of the chateaux. Its capital city, Tours, is famous for the purity of its spoken French and to the university of Tours come the actors of the French national theatre, the Comedie Francaise, for training in the beautiful diction for which they are justly famous. From Louis XI to Henry IV—through the reigns of nine monarchs the valley of the Loire was the favorite residence of the kings and their powerful noblemen. The chateaux of the latter are still held for the most part by private owners while since the French Revolution the kings' estates have come under the guardianship of the Institut de France, an organization comparable in type of work with our historical societies, though the magnitude of its task and the financial responsibility it entails give it the recognition and support of the French government.

Some of the chateaux are relics of the middle ages with round gothic towers, the moat, and the drawbridge of feudal France. Others are pure renaissance

with an Italian lavishness of color, carving, and ornament. The great hall of the Chateau of Langeais where Charles VIII was married to Anne of Brittany, thereby uniting to the throne of France the last great feudal kingdom, looked as if the wedding might have occurred yesterday. Fifteenth century tapestries concealed the walls, the great banquet table was laid in the center of the room, fresh flowers filled the vases. Here Rabelais was received by Louis XI. In a little gothic house across the street he lived for a time. To Langeais came Francois Villon, the poet, to sue for the king's pardon after one of his numerous escapades. Langeais is just one example. Within a radius of twenty-five miles of the city of Tours are Blois, Chambord, Chenonceaux, Chaumont, Chinon, Villandry, and a dozen others, each with its particular associations. It is a delightful way to study history. It gives to history a vital and dramatic quality which no text book can ever supply.

Southeastern France is almost as reminiscent of the glories of ancient Rome as Rome herself. The Coliseum of Rome is a monument of antiquity in ruins. The arena of Nimes, in southern France, built in the same era and after the same plan, is preserved and used. Had we stayed in Nimes over night, we might have gone to a moving picture in the arena where gladiatorial combats were held in the days of the supremacy of the Roman Empire. Wealth of tradition, splendor of monument, a popular imagination so touched by that vivid southern sun that it is well-nigh impossible for the native to stay within the confining bounds of truth, these are the impressions one carries from the "mid" or south of France.

On the Battle Fields.

But it is of another part of France that I would tell you in the time I have left—a part of France which one may see in one day's journey by automobile from Paris. On the glories of Paris I shall not dwell—Paris, which to many Americans is unfortunately a city of lights, while to the Frenchman it is forever and solely a city of light. In its libraries, its museums and collections of art, its beautiful streets, its monuments, its buildings, in all it has to offer to him who will take it, Paris seems inexhaustible.

Fourteen years ago on the second of September the fall of Paris seemed inevitable. The archives of the government with all its unwieldy paraphernalia had been moved silently, expeditiously but with all the haste that could be mustered, south to the city of Bordeaux. Men had been warned to send their women and children south into the country wherever it was possible. All day long streamed the exodus of the major embassies only Spain and the U. S. remained in Paris, the latter in her position as representative of a neutral nation having taken unto her keeping the records of England, Germany and Austria. Paris was quiet by day and dark by night. The Prussian army was sweeping over northeastern France. Battles were reported daily. The British and French fell back and back.

At length the day came when General Joffre warned Paris that he could no longer guarantee its safety. Then it was that General Gallieni decided to throw into the strategic position along the Marne held by a French general and the English French—the last reserves that he had in Paris, the 62nd French division, recently disembarked. On September 9 he requisitioned every taxicab in the metropolis and within a few hours the historic nineteen mile dash to the front began. One thousand gallant little cabs, driven by civilians, soldiers of the 62nd division clinging to every possible hold—straight into the firing line of the enemy they went, into the venter of the Marne. This was the so-called "taxi-cab army that saved Paris."

Down those same 19 miles we went this summer. Three hundred miles we traversed that day and were never out of sight of the signs of war. And at that we touched only a small section of the western battle front. Thru Clavo and Trilport, Mameux, Belleau Wood, Chateau Thierry, Reims, Soissons, Compiègne we went, that sector into which the American troops were thrown in 1918 to accomplish what without them could never have been done, the fierce backward drive which broke the Prussian morale.

Belleau Woods appears as such on no French map today. The French have renamed it "The Wood of the American Marines" and the road that leads to it is Pershing Road. Quiet and peaceful enough it is now with young trees and tender bushes. Only the ground riddled with shell holes and machine gun nests under the grass and the black hulks of the original trees destroyed in the gun fire of 1918 remain to attest its tragic history.

All bridges are now—all roads are new but on either side stretch miles of great stumps, all the remains of the giant trees which once lined the roads, felled by the retreating enemy and put across the roads to impede the advance of the allies.

Memorials to Soldiers.

Through the little village of Lucy-le-Bocage we went, the village where on June 26, 1918 the American battle of

Belleau Wood began. We stopped at a crossroads, a ruined church before us, crumbling falling walls in every direction. There in the center of the place is a gray stone carved with a star and the words "United States—Second Division—Marines." In the village of La Ferté-sous-Journe there is a similar stone with a star and Twenty-Sixth Yankee Division. Chateau Thierry was once a place of pilgrimage as the birthplace of the great La Fontaine. Today the memorial to La Fontaine yields the honors of the memorial to the American Second, Third and Twenty-Sixth Divisions on the square of the United States, an everlasting tribute to the gallant Americans who here carried an almost exhausted cause to victory. Benjamin Franklin undoubtedly had reference to the widespread influence of French culture when he said that "every man has two countries, his own and France." Today we say with an added significance that every American has two countries, his own and France for there's a part of America in the heart of every Frenchman and there's a sector of French soil which is as sacred to a real American as any part of his native land.

The fields of this part of France were yellow with wheat. One is amazed at the work of reclamation that has been done, awed by the realization of what the last ten years must have held for these people. The fields, I say, were yellow with harvest, but zig-zag across them went the white lines of the trenches—filled now with pulverized concrete of the destroyed Hindenburg fortifications. Along the area which was once the famous Hindenburg Line we went inside a machine gun shelter—a little concrete building, half hidden by the bushes. Its roof, flush with the ground, was of solid concrete, twelve feet thick. It had swinging doors of solid concrete, weighing a ton apiece, that opened and closed automatically to admit the play of the great gun—doors made with such durability, hung with such accuracy, that today after ten years of neglect and exposure they may be worked as easily as on the day they were hung. Inside this nest, a stairway led forty feet underground to the real dug-out—the shelter for the soldiers. The underground refuge was connected with others of its kind by twelve miles of subterranean road. In 1918 it was thus possible for the enemy to move its men five miles forward on a straight line without subjecting a single soldier to shell fire.

At the beginning of the war the city of Reims had a population of 191,000 people. At its close it numbered one hundred and sixty-one inhabitants with fifty-three buildings left standing. Reims was an eagerly sought objective. The center of the champagne industry, beneath it are acres of cellars, which represented safe quarters for the invading army and for nine days they occupied them.

Of the glorious cathedral of Reims there's little one can say. Through the generosity of Mr. Rockefeller the work of restoring it has gone on for ten years. It will take one hundred and fifty years more to complete its restoration. Battered and broken as it is, its beauty is arresting. Reims was, I suppose, the most precious of all French cathedrals.

In it Clovis, the king of the Franks, who first accepted the religion of his conquered people, was baptized. Down till the time of the French Revolution, every king of France received the sacrament of the coronation there. It was at Reims that Joan of Arc assisted at the crowning of Charles VII before she led the French troops to victory. Reims was the symbol of the sanctity of French catholicism, the masterpiece of French gothic; it was hallowed by the memories that clung about it. Yet it was bombed three times, in 1918, by the French themselves. Why? you ask. The exigencies of war, a war that was grim and unsparring. Reims like Amiens and Soissons and thousands of other treasures of art and antiquity which can never be replaced, was part of the wreck and waste and futile sacrifice of war.

Human Cost of War.

But why talk of the cost of the war in terms of cathedrals and houses and lands? What of the human cost? Eight millions of the finest men in western Europe were buried there between 1914 and 1918. England alone buried one million men, France a million and a half, Germany two millions, and the other nations numbers that are equally appalling.

Think of the cost in leadership. France is today a nation of old men and boys. You meet scarcely a man between the ages of 30 and 50 on the streets of Paris who hasn't lost an eye or an arm or a leg or sometimes all.

Geographically and economically we are so far removed from the theater of the war that we forget. Europe remembers—remembers the sorrow rather than hate, the reclamation rather than rearmament. As he passes the cenotaph in Whitehall, London, or the everlasting flame that lights the tomb of the unknown soldier in Paris, the humblest newboy bares his head in reverent silence. England in memory of her dead, France for her children! Shall we do less for ours—our soldiers who belonged to France, French soldiers who

belonged to us, for in that fraternity of death in 1918 all barriers of race and nationality were swept away in the common cause of peace? We've learned, France and Germany, England and America, that there is no glory in war—save the glory of those who died in the heroism of a supreme effort. There is no victory in war; war settles no dispute, rights no wrong. War has no longer any glamour even. It is blow against blow—brains and money and brawn in a desperate program of destruction.

The battlefields of France don't make one hate Germany. They make one hate war—war and the pitiful futility of it. I shall never forget as long as I live the tragedy of those fields of crosses in France. The Aisne-Marne American cemetery with its 2,265 white marble crosses—the Garibaldi cemetery where 20,000 Italian soldiers lie—the British cemeteries with the same appalling totals—and always the French—field after field of white wooden crosses with thousands of black iron crosses behind them. French and German they lie together—equally cared for, equally tended, equally mourned, equally wasted unless we accept the challenge that they left us. A war to end war! That was the banner under which they went to their death. That was the prayer on our lips as we watched them go.

What has happened to us since 1918? Are we so smug that we think we can live apart? Are we so ignorant of the world's march that we can delude ourselves into thinking that we have no international problem—no international responsibility?

The meek message of those fields of crosses rings in our ears:

"We are the dead
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep
Tho' poppies bloom in Flanders
Fields."

Sigma Tau Gamma Chooses Delegates

Truman Scott and Gordon Trotter, students at the College, will go to St. Louis, December 26, to attend the annual national convocation of the Sigma Tau Gamma, social fraternity, which will be held at Hotel Statler. This is the fifth annual convocation of this organization.

The convention will open with a banquet at 6 P. M. Wednesday, December 26, and all delegates are to be present at the banquet. Truman Scott and W. P. Green will also go to Kansas City November 17, to attend the annual business meeting of the alumni board of the Theta chapter of Sigma Tau Gamma.

Dramatics Club Presents Columbine

On Thursday of last week the Dramatics Club made a study of the play "Columbine," by Cohen Clements. The play is a fantasy in one act. The scene is laid in the attic bedroom of two New York shop girls. Sallie and Minnie, although being chums and roommates, are two distinct types. Minnie, the older of the two, is a hardened, rough-talking girl, who distrusts the great city, and whose chief interest is self adornment. Sallie, who is younger, is sweet and simple in manner and dress. She has faith in people and in dreams. Minnie lives each day as it comes, having her jazyzy type of fun, while Sallie, hoping for and dreaming of a little cottage in the country where she will be close to the birds and flowers, lives in the future.

Harlequin, whom Sallie has met in the park, has promised her just such a little cottage. At Sallie's request he has promised to come for her at night. Minnie discourages Sallie; she tells her how she once believed in dreams, but how she is still waiting for the man who promised her a little flat. Thinking of what her chum has told her, Sallie anxiously, half doubtfully, awaits for Harlequin to come for her "Columbine." The moon streams in at the window; it grows later, and later; Harlequin does not come. Then suddenly someone sings outside in the moonlight, and Sallie goes to meet her Harlequin. Her dream has come true. This charming fantasy was directed by Mildred Fitz who took the part of Minnie. Betty Selemman assisted her by playing the part of Sallie. After its presentation, the play was discussed and criticised by the club. The stage setting, the lighting, the costuming, and the characterization of the play were very good. This was accomplished by the students, unassisted by any instructor.

A man who resided abroad had employed for many years an excellent Chinese cook. He decided to raise the man's wages.

When the Chinaman received the money at the end of the month he said, "Why have you paid me more?"

"Because you have been such a good cook," his employer replied.

"Then you have been swindling me all these years," said the Chinaman.

Gentry County Schools Advance

Miss Mitchell, Superintendent, Brings More Schools to First Class.

As a result of the effort of the rural teachers and Miss Mitchell, County Superintendent of Schools in Gentry county, Gentry County has raised its percentage of first class rural schools. That county now leads Missouri in having the highest percentage of first class rural schools in the state. This year five new schools will be admitted to the rank of a first class school.

To show what the teachers have done to bring about this raising of standards, a few statistics might be shown. Seventy percent of the rural teachers in Gentry county attended some teachers college last summer. Most of them came to Maryville. Fifty-five percent of Gentry's rural teachers are now enrolled in three extension classes given by the Extension Department of this College. It is very certain that some of the teachers are taking correspondence work from other colleges. Is not this a real record and reason for the rapid growth in Gentry county's rural schools?

The names of the teachers who are members of the extension classes offered in Gentry county by this College are: Camille Hardwick, Stanberry; Elizabeth Ralph, Albany; Cordiss Craven, Albany; Zelma Gillespie, Stanberry; Pearl Danford, Stanberry; Alyne White, King City; Grace Quigley, Albany; Minnie LaJoie, Stanberry; Denn Tandy, Denver; Margaret Adams, King City; Gordon Murray, Albany; Georgia Consoivar, Darlington; Ada Straton, Pattonsburg.

Irene Stuart, Stanberry; Mamie Stuart, Stanberry; Beulah Mize, Albany.

bany; LaVon Gabbard, Ravenwood; Doris Baldock, Albany; Bartel Watts, Stanberry; Thelma Evans, King City; Silas Ellis, Stanberry; Maggie Swift, King City; Amy Ebersole, New Hampton; Daisy Glenn Weller, McFall; Mildred Runyon, Albany; Bernadine Yaden, Ravenwood; Wanda McMillon, McFall; Alice Wayman, Albany; Lorone Standale, King City; Winifred Ward, Albany.

Rose Penman, Albany; Marie Hientz, King City; Dorothy Baldock, Albany; Ruby Siddens, Albany; Treasie Clark, King City; Martha Gladstone, Gentry; Frances Smith, King City; Maybelle Dodge, Darlington; and Edwin Reector, Gentry.

Kappa Omicron Phi Gives Afternoon Tea

The Kappa Phi, home economics sorority, entertained the freshmen girls at an afternoon tea Friday, November 8, in Social Hall. The sorority's alumnae and patronesses assisted the members in planning and carrying out the tea.

Cleola Dawson gave a monologue, which proved to be very amusing to the guests. Bernice Cox and Garland Groom each gave short talks. Very Smith, with her violin, furnished the music for the occasion.

The world's laziest man started to cut down some trees last week. A storm came along and saved him the trouble. Later, lightning struck the brush pile and saved him the trouble of burning it. The rumor is that he is now waiting for an earthquake to shake the potatoes from the ground.

Big Reductions Now On Coats - Dresses

Buy a new coat or a new dress now and get the full season's wear at greatly reduced prices.

Haines
THE BIGGEST LITTLE STORE IN
THE UNITED STATES

Late

All on account of a neglected watch. The

Sensible

thing to do is to have it repaired or adjusted by a capable watchmaker such as you will find at

Kuchs Brothers

412 N. Main

Phone Hanapo 671



Baking Supplies for Baking Day

Baking day will be a day of pleasure if you order your supplies from us. The high quality of our material insures the success of your baking.

Reutillard's Bakery

The Stroller

By F. F. F.

The Stroller is a bit peeved that he was not invited to attend the dinner given by the Student Council by Dean Barnard. Of course he is not really a member of the Student Council, but he does go to all their meetings—he goes everywhere and sees everything, you know. Even if he was not invited, he went long enough to hear Truman Scott change his mind about wanting pumpkin pie when he learned that the only pumpkin pie left was just a tiny piece.

If "an apple a day, keeps the doctor away," Vic Mahood, John Rucker, Fred Downing, and Frank Daniels must be several days ahead of the doctor if one is to judge by the number of apples they ate at the masquerade party Friday night.

Speaking of eating, wasn't it Gordon Trotter who had to unbutton his vest before taking a second helping at the dinner for the Council?

Sometimes the Stroller goes to one church; sometimes he goes to another. Sometimes he wakes up to hear things; sometimes he wakes up to say things. The latter is what he thought Mr. Garrett did when he told the minister he could postpone his sermon an extra week.

"Here is something for you to hold," the Stroller heard a member of the faculty say to Kenneth Greeson one day in the library as he tapped Kenneth on the shoulder and handed him a tape measure. "You may not get the kick out of it that you do out of what you have been holding," the cruel faculty member went on, "but that's all right." The Stroller did not see whose hand it was.

You've heard of "the twins?" Well the twins want their names in the Northwest Missourian. Here they are: Leona Mary Whitaker, Ollie Sarah Whitaker.

The Stroller never thinks of following faculty members about on their trips out of town, but sometimes he wishes he did. An old grad of Northwest Missouri State Teachers College who attended the Tiger-Huskers game at Lincoln wrote in the other day that he thought he saw one of the English teachers from Maryville marching around the track with the South Omaha Livestock Men's Association—it was South Omaha day at Lincoln and the men were entertaining their wives and friends by taking them to the game—but since he did not get to speak to her, he was not sure. The only teacher from here that we know attended the game won't own up, so the Stroller is as much in the dark as the old grad.

Makes Address to Local M. I. Circle

Miss Painter Tells Maryville Ladies of Famous Houses now Museums.

Miss Painter addressed the Mutual Improvement Circle of Maryville, Monday afternoon, at its regular monthly meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Caterson, on North Main Street. About fifty ladies of the town heard the speaker.

Miss Painter's topic was "Homes of Famous People as Museums." She introduced her subject by speaking of the pleasures of knowing human associations with particular spots. She told many interesting things about the lovely home of the Washingtons—Mount Vernon, the homes of Hawthorne, Emerson, and Alcott, and the charming old House of Seven Gables.

She spoke at some length about Sunnyside, the home of Washington Irving, showing how literature makes places live. "Sleepy Hollow," she said, is known more from Ichabod Crane and the other fictitious characters Irving put there than it is for the fact that Major Andre was captured there. Sunnyside reminded her of Scott, she told her audience, for the ivy that grows on Sunnyside was brought from Melrose Abbey, beloved of Sir Walter Scott.

Miss Painter gave the Circle a view of Scott's home at Abbotsford and then took them over to Stratford-on-Avon for a visit to the Shakespeare houses and the Harvard home.

With Harvard she brought her listeners back to America and home, and then dwelt on the idea of starting a local museum. She suggested that Maryville might rebuild, as nearly like the original as possible, the first log cabin that was erected here and then proceed to fill it with furniture, tools, ornaments, and other things of the period. She said that she would venture that almost any attic in town would afford some relic for the house. She urged, too, that people gather up local family history and anecdotes. She stressed the fact that work of this kind should be done at once, for often it is neglected until the source is no longer available and valuable material is forever lost.

Lady (sarcastically): Do we have to pay for the water you put in the milk? Milkman (sarcastically): No, mum, that's thrown in for good measure.

Bearcats Wade Through Mud to Win from Omaha

In a Game That Was Played on a Field of Mud, Water, and Snow, the Green and White Team Gains a 12 to 0 Victory Over Omaha University.

The Bearcats and the Omaha University football teams slipped back and forth in the annual Dad's Day game, last Friday afternoon, with Bearcats having the larger end of the 12 to 0 score.

This game was played on a gridiron that had been soaked by a two-day rain, which turned to snow a few hours before the starting time. The thermometer hovered around the freezing mark during the entire afternoon, adding much to the discomfort of the players as well as the spectators who braved the chilling Northwest wind that came howling through the stands, to watch the game. It so happened that this was one of the worst days on which any football game could have been played.

The game started with the majority of the second team on the line. When the teams found out that it would be impossible to attempt carrying the ball, both sides resorted to punting.

Maryville slowly advanced the ball toward the Omaha goal. The Nebraskaans had punted to Maryville's 40-yard line, and the ball was returned about twenty yards by Fisher, who on the next play punted over the goal line.

Omaha lost ten yards in trying to kick, and on their next attempt, the Bearcats recovered a fumble. A pass, Fisher to Hedges, placed the ball on Omaha's 1-yard line. The University team rallied to the occasion and the Bearcats lost the ball on downs, having failed to make the much desired distance.

Maryville made up for the loss of the ball on the next play, when an Omaha punt was blocked behind the goal line and Burks fell on the ball, giving Maryville the only touchdown of the game. The try for the additional point failed. Each team splashed back and forth for the remainder of the first half, making only small gains.

The second six points were added in the second half. The Bearcats scored a safety in the third quarter when J. Smith blocked a punt back of the Omaha end zone.

Two more safeties were added in the fourth quarter when Omaha was downed before the ball could be punted out of danger. The last few minutes of the game were played in almost total darkness.

A summary of the game follows: OMAHA: Hutchison, le; Kahn, lt; Quisenberry, lg; Barber, c; Boehler, rg; Helmstadter, rt; Roberts, re; Huff, qb; Bolen, fb; Matthews, lb; Richards, rh.

MARYVILLE: Alsop, le; Mullenax, lt; Sillers, lg; Moore, c; New, rg; Egendorf, rt; Burks, re; Fisher, qb; Seely, fb; Hedges, lb; W. Smith, rh. Substitutions: Omaha—George, O'Hanlon; Maryville: Search, Russell, Hall, Alsop, Green, Thomas, Graham, Cox, Meek, Downing, Hodge J. Smith, Duse Daniels, Mahood, Ausman, Russell, Seely, Clifford Smith.

Officials: Davis, K. U., referee; Chesnut, umpire; Lawrence, Missouri Wesleyan, head linesman.

Scores: Burks, touchdown; Maryville three safeties. Forward passes, Omaha none; Maryville, 3 incomplete, one complete for six yards. First downs, Omaha one, Maryville three.

N. C. P. Association Meets at Purdue

While the Northwest Missourian is not sending a delegate, it is interested in the meeting of the annual convention of the National College Press Association, which is to be held at Purdue University, November 16 and 17.

One hundred colleges and universities are expected to send delegates. These colleges cover an area extending from New York to Georgia—from Virginia to Nebraska.

At this convention there is to be formed the National News Bureau, one of the biggest things for college papers that has ever happened.

The program promises to be an excellent one. The Friday afternoon one should be especially helpful to editors and business managers of college newspapers. It will be in two sections, the program in each consisting of specially prepared, three-minute papers on a variety of topics.

The editors will hear papers on:

- a. News Wires—
 1. Possibilities and Value to Paper.
 2. Difficulty in Obtaining.
 3. Expense.
- b. Editorials—
 1. Policies—National, Local, Political.
 2. Sources and Treatment of Problems.
 3. Place of Publication on Campus.
- c. News—

1. Reaction of News Sources.
2. Gathering.
3. Composition of News.
- d. Organization—
 1. Co-educational Schools—Faculty Supervision.
 2. College with Journalism School.
 3. College without Journalism School.
- e. Campus Pictorial—
 1. Editorial Value.
 2. Circulation Value.
- f. National News Bureau—
 1. Value to Paper.
 2. What It Should Contain.
3. Organization.

The business managers will hear discussions of the following topics:

- a. Circulation—Organization of Staff
1. Out-of-town Subscriptions.
2. Student (Non-Compulsory Subscription)
3. Non-University Subscribers.
- b. Advertising—Organization of Staff
1. Local.
2. National—Cooperation.
3. Local, Other Than University Town
- d. Campus Pictorial—
 1. Talk—Pro—Campus Pictorial Representative.
 2. Talk—Con—Roy Barnhill, Inc., Representative.
- e. National News Bureau—
 1. Presentation of Plans.
 2. Discussion of Organization and Cost.
 3. Decision.

Grade Children Play Volley Ball

The seventh and eighth grades in the College teacher training school are playing the fifth and sixth grades a series of volleyball games, which will be conducted in the form of a tournament. Miss Martindale is in charge of the tournament.

The first series of games was played Tuesday afternoon, November 6, at the gymnasium. The three game series was won by the seventh and eighth grades. The winning grades won two out of three games. The scores by games were: first game, seventh and eighth grades, 15 to fifth and sixth grades' 10. The second game was won by the fifth and sixth grades with a score of 6 to 5. The third game went to the seventh and eighth grades, who piled up a score of 15 to 13.

The team which wins the tournament hopes to challenge the freshmen in the College High School. Miss McNichol is the referee and Miss Martindale the score keeper.

The fifth and sixth grade team is composed of the following: Lyle Hale, Lillian Townsend, William Lauber, Albert Myers, Billie Berger, Jimmie Wells, Harold Martin, Louise Dougan, and Irene Higgins.

The seventh and eighth grade team is made up of: Gertrude Fleener, Audrey Porter, Sarah Catherine Thorp, Eula Bowen, Frances Mary Doughty, Paul Foster Scott, Mary Edna Lauber, Mildred Ballah, Helen Dougan, and Margaret Porter.

Bearcats Leave to Play Kearney Team

Coaches Lawrence and Davis, together with twenty men, left early this morning for Kearney, Nebraska, where the Bearcats will play the Nebraska State Teachers College, tomorrow afternoon. The team is in fairly good shape since they have recovered from the effects of the Springfield game, and since they were relieved by the second team men's playing most of the game with Omaha University, last Friday.

Not much is known as to the strength of the Kearney team except that it is one of the strongest teams among the Nebraska colleges, and that the game will not be an easy one for the Bearcats.

Lunch Is Served to Tiny Guests

A very interesting twelve o'clock luncheon for twelve guests, whose ages ranged from less than two years to four years of age, was served last week by the members of the Meal Planning Class, Home Economics 80.

The menu consisted of a half pint of milk, to be sipped through straws; baked potato; spinach, with sliced hard cooked egg; croutons; and orange gelatin, with animal crackers. Appropriate Hallowe'en favors were given.

The following invitations were sent to the little guests:

The Meal Service class is asking you to come for lunch.

Now please won't you?

On October 31 at the height of the sun

We want you all to be having fun.

We'll call for you at 11:37

And take you home at 1:11.

So if your mother says you may,

We'll call for you on Wednesday.

The following were present: Mary Louise Dean, Mary Garrett, Mary Ruth Brown, Herbert Dietrich, Caroline Curmatt, Lauris Eek, Jean Phares, Sara Caldwell, Dickie Lamkin, Earlene Wallace, Betty Ruth Tiffany, and Raymond Lyle.

The members of the Meal Planning class are Virginia Nicholas, Irene Smith, Myrtle Wells, Bernice Crockett, Gertrude Wray, Bernice Cox, Georgia Ellen Trusty, and Florence Wray.

"Bearcat" Used by Auto Company

The Bearcat insignia of the College has done considerable traveling within the last few months if the total number of miles could be accurately measured. It is known that the Bearcat has been up in the northern woods, down in the southern states, and has made a few trips through the Rock Mountain region, and it would not be unreasonable to say that it has travelled considerably throughout the eastern states.

This Bearcat that has been doing all of this going is none other than our own traditional Bearcat upon the familiar College "M." You can see it at any time of the day, going up any of the streets of Maryville.

In the College colors of green and white, the Bearcat is used by the Tunstall Motor Company, of Maryville, as its method of advertising on tire covers. At the present time over three hundred and fifty of these "Bearcat" covers are in use.

The idea of this method of advertising was originated some time ago, and makes a very attractive looking cover for the spare tire, as well as being a good traveling advertisement for the College Bearcat.

Seventh and Eighth Grades Cast Ballots

The eleven members of the seventh and eighth grades of the College Elementary School held an election of their own last Tuesday, November 6.

The election was the result of a study of the election system of the United States and the correct way of voting. The ballots were cast in the same manner that the regular ballots would have been cast. A voting booth had been placed in the corner of the room and the various members of the class took their turns in marking their ballots. Considerable scratching was done in the process of voting.

Bernice Crockett visited her brother in St. Joseph this week-end.

LANGUAGE OF THE SEA.

Another indication of the too frequent efforts to reform something is found in England, where a suggestion has been made to have the Chamber of Shipping edit the language of the sea and the sailor and substitute the landman's words "left" and "right" for "port" and "starboard."

It is possible that with the passing of the sailing ship, and the increase of size of steamships—the 1,000-footer is being planned—sea-life has lost most of its nautical traditions. The traveler boarding a ship goes up the "stairs" and not the "companionway." The tiers of stateroom accommodations resemble the floors of a house, so "floors" to the mind of the landsman seems more correct than "decks." With the almost complete disappearance of sails and rigging on the steamship naturally disappear also the nautical words descriptive of such apparatus. It is true that "sailors" still man a steamship, but they have become more of the artisan than of the "topman."

But the element of the sea is so different from that of the land that the vernacular of life thereon should conform to its peculiarities. This is the case in all walks and callings of life. The railroad men have expressions and terms of their own perfectly intelligible among the craft; but the occasional

traveler hearing a conversation between two technicians might as well try to understand the conversation of two Zulus.

Sigma Sigma Sigma Girls Entertained

The alumnae chapter of Sigma Sigma Sigma entertained the active chapter and its pledges with a Hallowe'en party at the home of Miss Grace Langan the evening of Tuesday, October 30. Each arrival was greeted by a large sign, "Dead Silence," which had been placed on the door. Her knock was answered by "walk in," in a ghostly voice. Ghostly figures directed her silently until she came to a dimly lighted room filled with many queer looking creatures. There were many silent conjectures concerning the identity of these odd beings, but all doubts were soon dispelled by the unmasking. Everyone was surprised by the discovery that Miss Hudson had turned witch for the night.

Bridge was played at tables covered with cloths of Hallowe'en design. Mrs. Lora Mencham won the prize for high score; and Georgia Ellen Trusty, the low score prize.

The rooms were decorated with cats, withies, jack-o'-lanterns and other symbols of Hallowe'en. The refreshments were also appropriate for the season.

Mr. Raymond V. Credit, former commerce teacher of the College, is teaching commerce in the Northeastern State Teachers College of Oklahoma. Mr. Credit is filling the position of Dean of Commerce. The College is located at Talequah, Oklahoma.

Wanted—A girl who can play the piano for Miss Martindale's gymnasium class, which meets on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 8:00 o'clock. See Miss Martindale at her office in the College gymnasium.

Lora Tudder went to her home in Elmo for the week-end.

Martha Herridge spent the week-end at her home in Tarkio.

Orlo Smith and Clark Bennet went to Ridgeway and spent the week-end with home folks, returning Sunday evening.

Thurston Swartz, student at the College, motored to New Hampton Sunday morning and spent Sunday at home.

Thursday - Friday
Nov. 8-9

A Bachelor Paradise

College Auditorium

7:45 P. M.

Admission, Minor Coupon; 10c-25c

J.C. PENNEY CO.

Partners! Your Purse and a J. C. Penney Co. "Ad"

Fifty years ago Mrs. Homemaker scrubbed and spun and "sewed a fine seam" from daylight 'til dark. Today she has taken a partner to help her out on the job of homekeeping—a J. C. Penney Company store.

Most of Our Selling Is Done In the Living Room

She has learned to read our advertisements regularly, and saves many a dollar for the Family Purse while sitting quietly at home. She knows that she can depend on a J. C. Penney Company "ad"—that it is honest, free from exaggeration and full of newsy talk about her everyday needs.

"Ads" Often Show You Can Afford It

It will pay you, Mrs. Homemaker, to read our advertising regularly. Many a time you will find that some small luxury you "didn't think you could afford" is well within your means.

